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IV.—CORRECTIONS OF SCHMALZ'S LATEINISCHE SYNTAX AND LATEINISCHE STILISTIK.

The merits of these two works from the pen of Schmalz are too well known to call for any extended remark here. Each is a marvel of condensation. Within the brief compass of 146 pages he has presented a vast amount of interesting and valuable information in regard to the historical development of Latin syntax, covering not only the incipency and growth of every important Latin construction, but also the individual peculiarities of expression of almost all the great writers of Latin literature. Within the narrow limits of 53 pages he has performed a similar service in the domain of Latin style. Each is an epitome of the results of preceding scholars in these fields, corrected and enriched by the author's own personal investigations. Works of such vast scope one could hardly expect to be entirely free from errors. Nor would it, furthermore, be right to expect that in a 'Handbuch' the individual peculiarities of every writer could be chronicled. The wonder is that the characteristic usage of so many writers has been observed and recorded.

The object of this paper is to point out some errors that have been made and to call attention to some important omissions, the writer having recourse to the *marginalia* of his own edition.

§39. Sisenna's usage of the form *assentio* is also referred to by Quint. I 5. 13: "Sisenna dixit 'adsentio' multique et hunc et analogian secuti." (See also IX 3. 6.)

§54. For names of countries in the acc., limit of motion, he says, by Plaut. only Capt. 571 (573 in Goetz and Schoell), but Curc. Arg. 1 has *it Cariam* (but 67 and 438 *in Cariam*). Add also the examples Sall. Jug. 28 and Cic. Pomp. 34 (concinuity?).

Anm. 2. Ablative duration of time; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2: "Annis viginti errans a patria afuit." Cf. also Suet. Caes. 59; Seneca, Epist. XVIII 1. 28; Mart. IX 67. 1; XI 77. 2; XII 65. 1; Petron., §111. (An interesting temporal expression is found in Quint. VI 3. 73: "triginta se annos habere." Cf. the Romance construction.)

§61. For the use of *celare*, add Ter. Phorm. 959: "Neque iam id celare posse te uxorem tuam."

§65, Anm. 2. Wrong reference to Lorenz's note; cf. Mil. Gl. 1434 instead of 1422.

§70. Here the statement is made that the construction of a preposition with a neut. pron. and genitive begins with Sall., but Ter. Phorm. 979 already uses it: "In id redactus sum loci." Further: "eo scientiae progredi" occurs in Quint. II 1. 6, and "eo dementiae" in IX 2. 90.

§72. To examples cited add Quint. I 10. 29, *caecus animi*; for *impos* add Prud. Cath. 9. 53, and Psychom. 585; for *incertus* add Stat. Theb. 5. 525; Pliny, Ep. IX 13. 11; Bell. Afr. 7; Curt. VIII 10. 27 (Val. Flacc. III 602 has the abl.). Quint. IV 3. 8 has *certus sententiae*.

Anm. 1. On the use of *studiosus* it should be noted that Plaut. Mil. Gl. 802 has the dative. [Lorenz and Brix, *ad loc.*, say that *studiosus* with a dat. occurs only here; but cf. Ov. Met. VII 675, and a possible example in Prud. Peristeph. IV 54, where Obbarius, following some of the MSS, has a dative (*Christo*). (What does the Archiv, IV 161, mean in denying *studiosus* to Plautus?)]

§85. Schmalz says that the earliest example of a "Dativus Iudicantis" occurs in Caes. Bell. Civ., but Varro, L. L. V 57, has "a foro eunti est." He says that only Verg. and Ov. of the poets use this construction; but cf. Stat. II 224.

§87, Anm. 1. He says that "*Fieri* is not found with a predicate dative"; but cf. Cic. Har. resp. 44: "cui tribuno pl. non licuit." (Cf. further my treatment of the predicate dative in the Archiv, XI (1898), p. 21 et seq., and Am. Journ. Phil. XIX, p. 215.)

§89. To the examples of the locative dative add Plaut. Capt. 692: "te Morti (Bx. *morti*) misero."

§96. Schmalz says that *ab* with the comparative occurs first in Porphyrio; but cf. Vitruv. VI 3. 5.

§99, Anm. 2. *Fruor* with the acc. also occurs in Afran., frag. 390 (Ribb.).

§100. *Egere* with the genitive occurs 3 times in Quint.: II 16. 13; 8. 63; V 14. 5; but 23 times with the abl. (I 1. 27; 2. 12; 6. 38; 41; 8. 4; II 11. 1, etc.). Martial has the ablative 3 times to the gen. once (VI 25. 7 *rationis egentes*).

Anm. *Plenus*: Quint. IX 3. 1 remarks that the abl. is the usual construction of his own time, but that earlier the gen. was used. He himself uses the abl. 4 times (II 8. 3; IX 3. 16; 4. 136, and XII 10. 60), but the gen. 6 times (IV 2. 75; IX 2. 10; 4. 109; X 1. 44; 96, and XI 1. 34). Prud. also uses both constructions,

the gen. in Per. IV 5 and Psych. 769, and the abl. in Cath. VII 60; Per. I 100; II 542; Apoth. 790 and Psych. pr. 26. Ambrose has the gen. in De Noe 9. 28 and De Off. III 12. 81.

§102. Add the further examples of Livy 22. 1. 9; Val. Max. 1. 6. 5; Flor. 2. 6. 9 *caelo missa*; Quint. 1. 6. 16 *demissa caelo*.

Anm. 2. Cf. Livy 24. 6 Carthagine; Caes. B. C. 1. 24 Cremona; Plaut. Asin. 499 Rhodo.

§105. Schmalz says that the form *here* is already found in Plautus. But where? In the passages usually cited, Amph. 514 and Mil. Gl. 73, Goetz and Schoell read *heri*, while Truc. 509 is printed "*fere*." (Martial uses both forms—*here*: I 43. 2; III 12. 12; IV 7. 1 and 5; 61. 9, and X 31. 1; but *heri*: I 24. 4 and V 58. 8.) *Ephesi* occurs in Plaut. Bacch. 336, 1047, and Mil. Gl. 648; *Lemni* occurs in Cist. Arg. 7.

§109. Present participle joined to object after verbs of perceiving. In addition to the authors cited by Schmalz this construction was used by Juvencus (cf. Hatfield, Study of Juv., §75) and by Prudentius (cf. Cath. 10. 111; Peristeph. 10. 239; 2. 23; 6. 52; 112).

§110. Schmalz says that Cicero uses only *de*, *post* and *in* with the perfect participle; but cf. Cluent. 23. Vergil has "*inter agendum*" in Ecl. IX 24.

§123. *Ultra* in a temporal sense; cf. also Livy 22. 43. 7.

§143. *Coram*. Martial uses *coram* 5 times before a noun: V 2. 8; VI 21. 3; VII 88. 4; XI 16. 10 and XII 95. 2; after a noun twice: VII 92. 5 and X 14. 10.

§151. *Clam*. Schmalz says that *clam* is used with an abl. only in Caes. B. C. 2. 32 and B. Afr. 11. 4, but both of these passages are disputed. Lindsay, Lat. Lang., p. 580, §21, says, basing the statement on Langen, Beitr., p. 230, "perhaps never the abl. at any period of Latin." But Macrobius uses it in Praef. 2 and in I 4. 1.

§157. Here occurs the statement, which has been repeated in various quarters a number of times, that *nonne* does not occur in Plautus; cf. Landgraf, note 438 to Reisig's Vorlesungen üb. lat. Spr., p. 302, basing the statement upon A. Spengel, Die Partikel Nonne in Altlatein, München, 1887, and Lorenz to Pseud. 340. Lindsay, however, Lat. Lang., p. 605, §10, says in regard to the usage of Plautus, he "uses *nonne* hardly at all." Plautus uses *nonne* in all at least 8 times, and it may be noted that the bulk of the examples are found in one play, the Amphitruo. The

passages are: Amph. 165, 404, 407, 452, 539, 625; Curc. 552; *non[ne]* occurs in Merc. 62. Terence uses *nonne* almost as often, 6 times: Andr. 869; Haut. 545, 922; Eun. 165, 334 and 736.

§158. *Numne*. The occurrences of this disputed form have been noted by the writer in the Class. Rev. for 1897, p. 348 (translated into Italian for 'La Nostra Scuola,' 1897, p. 203), and five well-established examples added to the three usually called in question.

§161. *Anne* in direct questions—a rare usage—occurs 5 times in Juvenal: IV 78; VII 179; 199; X 207; XV 122. Cf. also Pers. III 39; Mart. VIII 51. 1; Sil. Ital. I 342, and Prud. Symmach. I 400.

§163, Anm. The general use of *i nunc* and *i* with another imperative has been treated by the writer in Am. Journ. Phil. XIX (1898), pp. 59-69.

§178. The combination *-que et* should be cited also for Plautus, Mil. Gl. 1315 and 1347. Brix to the latter passage cites four passages from Plautus and one from Terence.

§187. In citing the writers who use *atqui*, Quint. should be mentioned, who makes use of it 29 times.

§188. *Ceterum*: this is used 23 times by Quint.

§§202 and 203. Quint. uses *igitur* first 16 times and second, or third, 139 times. Similarly he uses *itaque* in the second place 12 times (Neue Formenlehre³, p. 975, says only 6). *Itaque* is also used postpositive by Martial, VIII, praef. (prose).

§205. *Nec non et*. Cf. Archiv, 1897, p. 390, and 8, p. 191; cf. also Sid. Apoll. Carm. 22. 47 and Macr. VII 2. 6. *Nec non etiam* cited only for Varro and African Latinity; cf. also Suet. de Gram. c. 22.

§207. *Verum etiam* is used by Quint. 4 times with *non modo*, 2 times with *non solum* and 2 times with *non tantum*.

§209. *Oportet* is used by Quint. 9 times with the subj. to 72 times with the infin.; on the other hand, *necesse est* is used almost as often with the subj. (38) as with the infin. (42), while *ut*, which is very rare, is used in V 10. 123. The rarer expression *necesse habere* with infin., which belongs especially to the *sermo vulgaris* (Landgraf to Reisig's Vorles., p. 612, note 546, a), is found 4 times in Quint.: III 8. 24; VII 2. 16; 53; and XI 1. 74.

Anm. On *licet* with the indic. cf. Archiv, XI (1898), p. 25.

§215. One would think from the statement here given that *qui* (abl.) was not used after Livy; cf. Prud. Contra Sym. II 523, etc.

§222, a. No examples of *tempto* with the infin. are cited after Quint., but this construction is used 5 times by Juvenecus and 8 times by Prudentius.

§223. The substantival use of the infin. occurs in Quint. XI 1. 7: "totum hoc apte dicere non elecutionis tantum genere constat etc."

§242. For the use of an ind. following *sunt qui* cf. also Sall. Cat. 19 and Quint. XI 3. 55, where, however, a subj. is used in the following line. Hier. generally uses the ind. (Goelzer, p. 356).

§243. *Ut qui*. Quint., who uses this 9 times, should be mentioned (I 2. 19; III 5. 9; V 14. 28; X 1. 55; 57; 74; 2. 13; XI 3. 53; XII 2. 20).

§250. Schmalz says that *quod* causal is not met with in Plautus, but cf. Capt. 350: "experiar fidem fretus ingenio eius, quod me esse scit erga se benevolum."

§253. In §120 Schmalz had said that *propter quod* and *propter quae* is post-classical. In that section and in this one he cites merely the Vulgate, Hier. and Cyprian. *Propter quod* occurs 13 times in Quint. and *propter quae* 5 times. This is noteworthy.

§262. Here the statement is made that *antequam* is found in Old Latin only in Cato, Cael. Antip. and Varro, but cf. also Ter. Hec. 146.

§263. Quintilian's usage of *quamquam* should be noted. He uses the ind. 96 times and the subjunctive 14 times.

§265. Schmalz says that with *quamvis* only the subj. is used by Lucr., but cf. III 403; 705, and IV 426. Quint. also uses the ind.; cf. VIII 6. 73. Elsewhere—in all 25 times—the subj. is used.

§275. The statement is made that *ut cum* occurs only in Quint. X 1. 76; but cf. also VI 3. 9 and XI 2. 30.

§292. *Ubiubi* also occurs in Classical Latin; cf. Livy 42. 57. 12.

§303. Schmalz says that *nisi si* is found in Tac. only in the Ann.; but cf. Ger. 2. 2; Agr. 32. 2. Cicero also uses it in Ph. 2. 287; De Or. II 254, and 330. It is found also in Quint. XII 9. 11.

§305. Schmalz says that *etsi* is wanting in Quint., and the same statement is made by Landgraf in note 427b to Reisig's Vorles. (p. 269) and in the original text of Reisig, §529 (p. 395). Quintilian, however, uses *etsi* 8 times: I proem. 19; 5. 28; II 5. 19; V 13. 3; VII 8. 7; IX 1. 19; 2. 100; XI 3. 18, all, it may be noted, with the ind. except V 13. 3.

§308. *Quin*. The statement is made that Cicero has only once written *quin* with an imperative, but cf. Ros. Com. 9. 25. *Quin corroborative* occurs 6 times in Quint.: V 14. 4; VI 2. 12;

VII 4. 17; VIII 4. 24; IX 2. 31, and XII 10. 51. *Quin etiam* occurs 13 times in Quint.: I 5. 60; II 2. 9; 11. 4; 16. 16; III 1. 5; 5. 13; V 10. 40; X 1. 23; 80; 5. 2; 7. 21; XI 1. 20, and 3. 75. It is common also in Pliny, Epist., Gell. and Suet. *Quin et* is common among the poets Lucr., Prop., Ov., Verg., Hor. and Prud. (It may here be noticed that Quint. uses the phrase *feri non potest ut* in III 3. 14 and V 9. 5.)

§309. *Ut* is used with a comparative 38 times in Quint.

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§3. Quint. has *in ancipiti* IV 1. 41 and *ex ancipiti* VIII 2. 21, and is fond of such phrases.

§10. *Magis*, the particle used in Spanish Latin (cf. Sittl, Lokal. Versch. d. lat. Spr., p. 175), is always employed by the two Spanish authors, Quint. and Prud.

§11. With the comparative Quint. uses *multo* 27 times and *longe* 4 times; with the superlative, *multo* 3 times to *longe* 20 times. (See, further, my Synt. and Style of Prud., §123 with notes.)

§13. *Magis* with a comparative occurs only 3 times in Plautus (Men. prol. 55; Poen. prol. 83, and Pseud. 320), according to E. Norden, Rhein. Mus. 49, p. 194; but Brix, note to Capt. 644, cites also Stich. 699, Men. 978, Poen. 212; 461, Aul. 422, Mil. 613, Bacch. 500, Stich. 484, Pseud. 220 f.

§23. Quint. also uses *quicumque* as an indefinite pronoun; cf. X 1. 12; 105, and 7. 2.

§26. *Uterque* in the plural; cf. also Lact. Inst. IV 12. 15: *adventus utrosque*.

§28. *Toti* = *omnes*, add also Pliny, N. H. XV 100, and cf. Friedländer to Mart. VI 85. 10, and Wölfflin, Rhein. Mus. 37 (1882), p. 107.

§45, 3 (p. 559). Quint. says *Phalereus Demetrius* only once, X 1. 80, but *Demetrius Phalereus* twice, II 4. 41 and X 1. 33. He says, however, *Halicarnasseus Dionysius*, III 1. 16 and IX 4. 88, and *Atacinus Varro*, X 1. 87. [Similarly he says *Domitius Afer* 11 times to *Afer Domitius* 5 times; *Cornelius Celsus* 10 times to *Celsus Cornelius* once (III 6. 38), but *Pollio Asinius* twice to *Asinius Pollio* once (cf. VI 3. 110; VIII 1. 3 and X 1. 113).]

§82. Quintilian's fondness for asyndeton should be noted.

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